

PUBLISHED ON THE 5th, 15th AND 24th OF EVERY MONTH

NUMBER 20

Orders for complete outfits received.

In this astounding speech we are told that "there has not been a single case of yellow fever here for a year." Does not Senator Leitão da Cunha know that the obituary notices in the newspapers, to which he referred in another place, record one or more

I desire to make a correction as to one of the above named gentlemen—myself.

If at some future time, the Brazilian government shall see fit to invite the nation to join in a friendly competitive exhibition

"In mercy to those who do this with the letter with a
 quotation from a letter received by the last statement
 from one of the most intelligent and rapable of the
 abolitionists. While in the States he held a high social
 position, being at one time an alderman at one time
 a member of Congress, a man of wealth and high education.
 He writes:
 "In mercy to those who in this insane excitement
 about Brazil contemplate coming here put the matter
 fairly before the people, so that no more may be
 fooled and suffer for it. Leave. All you can do
 except our ambition as you yourself say it
 have been five years, and in that time thirty
 two have left the country and six have died. It
 is only a question of time, that that short one, for
 this colony will end its unfortunate career."
 DUMEX A. COBB.
 Cunningham, Mass., Sept. 18, 1859.

DEMEY A. COBB

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRIMONTHLY

on the eve of departure of the American packet, the French packet of the 15th, and Royal Mail packet of the 24th of the month.

Contents: a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, a table of telegrams and charges, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian affairs.

TERMS:

(Cash invariably in advance)

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RIO DE JANEIRO, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1879

THE RECENT action of the ministry gives a good idea of one phase of Brazilian parliamentary government. The decisive defeat of the ministry in the electoral reform project results simply in an adjournment of the legislature to next April. A reverse so decisive in another country would have resulted in the retirement of the ministry; here it has no effect. As the cabinet came into power solely at the will of the Emperor, it will probably remain there until he himself desires a change.

It is to be hoped that the General Assembly will lose no time in passing the civil marriage act, lest some serious trouble should fall upon the country. In one parish at least, in Pernambuco, this question of civil marriage is just now of far greater importance than that of electoral reform. As long as it lies within the power of the priest to annul marriages *ad libitum*, especially on the ridiculous grounds claimed by the Quipapri priest, just so long will there be trouble and vexatious questions arising. According to this Quipapri priest no marriage is legal in his parish unless he chooses to think so, and to make the case clearer he specifies all those as illegal which had been performed without previous confession, or public announcement, or open purse, or light of day, or one's own parish priest, or with the practice of a little deceit as to the amount of one's property. No one is legally married according to this new light. If the government accepts this conclusion, we are inclined to think that there will be some interesting inheritance suits up in Quipapri.

THE NEW TAX on passengers imposed by the budget recently passed in the General Assembly is promising to occasion no slight difficulties to the government in its enforcement. Like many other measures of its class, it looked very innocent at the outset, but its cloven hoof is now beginning to be displayed. A tax of twenty réis on every passenger carried on railway and tramway lines evidently seemed to the minister of finance to be a measure which would afford a large revenue and bear very lightly on the people. The means of collecting the tax, or its real effects, in the gross, on an already impoverished people never occurred to him. Let us examine the tax, not in theory and as a simple bagatelle of twenty réis, but in its practical effects. The people who patronize the tramway lines in this city make on an average over two trips a day. At two trips each person would pay a tax of forty réis a day or \$146.00 a year. Some believe that the tax should be collected from the companies; that would be still more unjust. The fare on the majority of the lines in this city is one hundred réis—twenty réis means a twenty per centum tax on the companies, a tax so excessive and unjust that it practically means ruin. On the two hundred réis fares the tax would be ten per centum—still ruinously excessive. It is manifest that the government can not impose so unjust a tax on the companies, and as it is termed a "passenger tax" and the present fares are fixed between the companies and the government by agreement, it is manifest that the tax must be collected over and above the existing fares. This means new fares of 120 réis and 220 réis. But how will the tax be collected? Will a government official travel on every tram car, or will the regular conductors collect it? In

the latter case will the conductors be subject to the government, be practically government officials? It's a puzzling question, and the solution will be awaited with keen interest.

THE REFUSAL of the River Plate authorities to permit the landing of the deported dealers in prostitution—which might have been expected at the outset—and the subsequent announcement that they would not be permitted to tread Brazilian soil, raises a very perplexing question upon which a little light is needed. These deported persons are now passengers on a French steamer connected in a regular service between certain European, Brazilian, and Platine ports. Supposing these men who are now refused the privilege of landing on this side of the Atlantic, are also refused the same privilege on the other. The supposition is not an impossible one; under the circumstances it points out a contingency which is perfectly just and defensible. Under no circumstance whatever has Brazil a right to unload her criminals upon other nations, and in this case where so much has been said about them and their nefarious trade, the attempt becomes simply insulting. Now supposing that these men are warned not to land either in France or Portugal—what is to become of them? They will be sent back to Brazil, as they should be; but Brazil won't have them. The myth of "The Wandering Jew"—in the plural number—will then become a living reality. Cast off by all men and denied even a resting place on God's footstool, these unhappy men will be doomed to wander to and fro on the Atlantic henceforth to the ends of their lives. More unfortunate than their mythical ancestor whose wanderings were not defined and bounded by official acts, these Semitic exiles will be doomed to one life-long voyage on the same sea—perhaps to one unending physical revolt against the usage of the fickle winds and waves. And then, there is the *Equateur*, condemned by this act to be henceforth a prison ship until death or shipwreck shall relieve her of this obnoxious charge. We see but one way out of the complication, and that is: let the Brazilian government buy this steamer, await the return of the other wanderers, ship them all for the high sea, and then scuttle the ship. We shall then have an end to a very questionable transaction all around.

It is gratifying to note that the minister of empire has called the municipal council of this city to an account for the various jobs and crooked acts of which it has recently been accused. The general character of the administration of this city has long been known, and has at times called forth protests from better men which neither the government nor the people ought to have forgotten. It has also called forth many a comment on its character and tendencies which have shown that there was both knowledge and appreciation of the various transactions which have from time to time formed a part of the municipal legislation of this city. During the month of October the minister addressed the city fathers no less than five times on these interesting subjects, in which were included the cattle yard job, the truck, or cart monopoly, and the *cartipio* abuse. On the 8th inst. the city council evolved a voluminous reply, in which its offended dignity and injured honor were exceeded only by its rhetoric. The good aldermen were grieved that Senator Silveira da Motta should characterize them in such harsh terms, and protest that they did not need to be told their duty by anonymous writers in the *Jornal de Commercio*. And as to the various charges—why, nothing could be more absurd! Instead of saying just where one should buy trucks, they simply called for models and adopted the best. The model was chosen by the council, and it will license all who comply with the requirements of that model. The council does not ask where it was constructed; it does not require that it should be built in this or that shop—why should it? As to that cattle yard—nothing could be more innocent! Naves de Oliveira & Co. had invented a machine for weighing live stock, and they wanted to use it. They proposed to construct yards, hold fairs, weigh all the cattle, and collect their fees. All they asked was an exclusive privilege for nine years; permission to charge three réis per kilo for the stock weighed and a trifling sum for pasture, etc.; and a prohibition on the sale of meat in the public markets which had

not walked over their weighing machine. And the city was to have one-third of the proceeds! And as to those *cartipios* the city, authorities propose to do everything consistent with their views on humanity in general and hygiene in particular. What more can be asked?

ACCORDING to the commonly accepted opinion of the Brazilian planter, the emancipation of slavery is destined to produce a great crisis in the agricultural industries of this country and to deprive him of the needful labor without which his establishment can not be carried on. We are inclined to accept these conclusions and to emphasize the statement that a great crisis is imminent, and that through it the agricultural industries of the country are destined to suffer largely. But at the same time we can not accept the premise that this is owing to the emancipation of the slaves either as the sole or principal cause. There are other causes at work which are operating against the planter—causes which arise from unwise legislation and causes which are owing solely to the short-sighted and not suicidal policy of the planters themselves. The belief that the freed slaves will naturally and necessarily abandon the plantations may be considered as one of the bases upon which rests the whole fabric of this impending crisis and of the measures taken to meet it. That it is not a necessary result of emancipation may be proved by the following figures, all of which are eloquent in behalf of the value and permanency of African labor when influenced and directed by wise legislation and generous treatment. In the crop year of 1865-6, at the close of the great civil war during which the slaves were given their immediate and unconditional freedom, the production of cotton in the southern section of the United States footed up to 2,228,987 bales; in 1870-1 this total was increased to 4,332,317 bales; in 1875-6 to 4,669,288 bales; in 1877-8 to 4,811,265 bales; and in 1878-9 to 5,073,531 bales, or 2,400,423,837 pounds, which is the largest crop ever produced. When it is considered that this result, this unprecedented crop was produced almost wholly through African labor, by men who were once slaves on the very same ground where they are now employed and paid as free laborers, the fallacy of the position taken by the Brazilian planter becomes strikingly apparent. In the United States it was also asserted that the blacks would desert their old homes, and that cotton production would die out because it could not be produced without slave labor. Fourteen years, however, have proved the falsity of this prediction, years in which the country has been struggling with the losses and evils of a great war, and with commercial and financial panics. If so marked a result can be obtained in so short a time in the United States, and in face of the other drawbacks just mentioned, what may we not expect in Brazil? We will not claim that the same results should be expected, for that would involve the presence and assistance of agencies which, though found in the United States, are either absent or impotent here. But we may claim that under similar conditions and in response to the same policy pursued there, the same results, in part, can be obtained here. To attain this, however, there must be a more liberal policy adopted toward the small planters, lower freight rates, easy and cheaper transfers of land, and, above all, the abolition of those ruinous export duties which are strangling every industry except that of coffee production. Besides, there must be pursued a wiser and more humane policy toward these blacks, through whose labor only will this new prosperity and wealth be attained. Brazil has a present estimated slave population of 1,200,000, of which fully two-thirds are employed in agricultural industries. This laboring force, to say nothing of the many whites and free blacks who now are either idlers or partially employed in the cities, is amply sufficient to meet all the demands of agriculture to-day, or in the near future. Under wise legislation and humane treatment, this element of labor, already acclimated and trained, can easily be kept on the plantations where it will serve to increase the national wealth and give greater security to the political and social institutions of the country. Turn adrift this class of laborers and the country will be simply increasing the number of idlers to consume its surplus products and to increase the insecurity of life and property through vagabondage and crime. The

Brazilian people may learn some day that it would have been cheaper, far cheaper to have employed these freed blacks, even at a loss, than to have turned them adrift. What the country needs is not Chinese labor, nor any other element which may serve to bolster up its weak-backed *grande lavoura*; it needs free and independent laborers who will have a personal and material interest in their labor. It wants men whose property rights and interests will furnish the motive for their industry; men whose ambitions and exertions will spring from the soil which they own and cultivate.

JUST AS we are going to press the cable informs us of the death of Robert Clinton Wright, Esq., who was the oldest and best known American merchant in Brazil. His high personal character, his rare social qualities, his thorough acquaintance with Brazilian affairs, and his unassuming conduct in all his relations of life, gave him a standing in this country which few men, if any, have ever attained. He left here only a few months since on a visit to his family in Baltimore.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

—The extraordinary session of the General Assembly so happily begun on the 30th ult. for the special purpose of sanctioning the government project of electoral reform, has come to a speedy and an inglorious end. The Senate refused to pass the bill by so decisive a vote that the government saw the utter hopelessness of arguing the matter further at this time, and the Emperor therefore signed a decree on the 12th adjourning the legislature until the 15th of April next.

—The legislative work since our last report has been very limited, owing to the few questions brought before the Senate and the inability of the Chamber to get a quorum together. Up to the 12th inst., the electoral reform project of the government occupied almost the whole attention of the Senate. It became evident at the outset that the project could not pass, not only because of the opposition of the conservative minority, but also because of the opposition of nearly all the leading liberals. On the 12th the measure was put upon its passage to third reading, and was lost by a vote of 30 to 10. The following liberals voted against it: Srs. Octaviano, Silveira da Mota, José Buáffico, Nunes Gonçalves and Silveira Lobo.

—On the 8th inst. the committee on elections in the Senate presented a report on the Espírito Santo election, confirming the returns from 22 out of 24 parishes, and recommending the admission of the senator-elect, Conselheiro Christiano Benedito Ottoni. On the 11th the report came up for discussion, and was the subject of a most violent attack on the government by Senator Silveira Lobo. The report was still under discussion at adjournment.

—On the 10th inst. Senator Leitão da Cunha called the attention of the Senate to the action of two steamship companies in withdrawing some of their steamers from outward calls at Brazilian ports because of their bad sanitary condition, and asked the government whether its representatives at European courts had entered their protest against this action. The senator evidently wishes to make it an international question and then get Bismarck and Salisbury to make it the subject of a little diplomatic fencing.

—There has been just one session of the Chamber of Deputies since our last, at which the question of secularization of cemeteries and the northern and western boundaries of the empire were discussed. The sudden adjournment of parliament has fallen like a wet blanket upon the festive deputies, whose enjoyment of life at court has been brought to an abrupt termination.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—There were six steamers and eight sailing vessels in the port of Maranhão on the 27th ult.

—The receipts of the Bahia customs house during the month of October were 137,754\$506.

—A destructive hail storm occurred in the parish of Canubury, São Paulo, on the 28th ult. Great damage was done in many places.

—According to the *Jornal de Notícias*, of Bahia, the residents of the parish of Victoria in that city have decided to dispense with the use of gas because of its excessive cost.

—The elections of deputies for the provincial assembly of 1880-81 in Mato Grosso, which took place on the 7th of September, resulted in favor of the liberals.

—The Flavius correspondent of the *Diário Oficial* says that fevers and small pox are raging at Parnaíba, Amarante and União; and fevers at Oeiras, Picos, Jalcós, and Theresina.

—São Paulo is to have an association for the purpose of securing the services of a first-class opera troupe every year. The capital of the association will be 400,000, and the shares will be 200\$ each.

—A fight took place on the 19th ult. between some soldiers stationed at Piranhas, Alagoas, and a body of laborers on the Paulo Afonso railway. Two laborers were killed and two wounded.

—The receipts of the Cantagallo railroad during the month of September were 113,342\$959, as against 120,849\$704 during the same month of last year.

—The 24,146 boxes of kerosene which formed the cargo of the Italian bark *Attilio*, from New York, which put into Maranhão in distress, were recently sold at auction. The sales were 23,371 boxes for \$550 and 1,775 boxes at \$620.

—The epidemic of small pox at Tietê, province of São Paulo, is said to be making fearful ravages. The population of the place has been reduced to forty or fifty persons, fifteen of whom are seriously ill with that disease. The great part of the people are living on the plantations about the town.

—A fight took place at Cariry, province of Alagoas, on the 11th ult. between two proprietors and their followers. The occasion of the dispute was the ownership of certain lands. A son of Major José Gomes da Rocha was killed and several others were wounded.

—The minister of justice has informed the prosecutor of the Macaê district, Pará, in reply to an inquiry, that all offences committed in the neutral district of Anapá, between Brazil and French Guiana, are subject to the jurisdiction of whichever nation may capture the offender.

LOCAL NOTES

—The American packet *City of Paris* sailed from New York to this port on the 5th inst.

—The English packets *Liguria* and *Tanar* left Lisbon for Brazilian ports on the 5th inst.

—The budget of 1879-80 appropriates the sum of 1,666,400\$ for the imperial family.

—The budget of 1879-80 appropriates 57,200\$ for the National Museum, and 176,600\$ for the Ypemaeron foundry.

—It is said that the corvet, *Vital de Oliveira*, will set out on her voyage to China to-day. She goes by way of the Mediterranean and Suez canal.

—The amount appropriated for primary and secondary instruction in the municipality of Rio de Janeiro by the budget recently passed in General Assembly, is 1,009,047\$000.

—Under the budget of 1879-80 the Brazilian government is authorized to expend 1,173,331\$859 in guaranteed interest on railways, and 3,100,400\$000 as subsidies for steamship lines.

—The Senate committee has finally annulled the conservatorial duplicates in the Espírito Santo senatorial election and approved the returns of 22 out of the 24 parishes. This gives Conselheiro Christiano Ottoni 146 votes out of a total electoral vote of 202.

—Decree No. 7,526, of the 25th ult., concedes a ten years privilege to Antonio Fernandes Vianna for the introduction of a new machine of his invention for burningishing cloth. It will be known as the "Baurdier Paulista."

—The Visconde de Mauá has left the country because its commercial laws will not allow him to settle up his own affairs. After his gigantic success in building, it certainly is a pity that he can not be trusted to administer what is left of his creditors' property.

—The *Wandering Jew* sent from this city to the River Plate were sent back by the authorities, and the *Equateur* was fined 500 gold dollars for bringing them here. Seven of them were captured on shore, and kept in prison until the sailing of the steamer. Really, the question is becoming more and more interesting every day.

—The rains of the last two days have brought great relief to the suffering people of this city. The privations occasioned by the long drought are simply insupportable, and the rains have come none too soon. As we can not feed sure of a continuation of the rain, the authorities can not exert themselves too strenuously to make the long-needed connection with the new mains.

—On the 3rd inst., a holiday, the number of passengers carried on the Botanical Gardens and São Christovão tramways was 71,262. Under the new law of twenty réis on each passenger carried, the receipts of the government on the travel over these two lines for the day specified, would be 1,425\$240.

—The many thirsty mortals of this city who do not look upon the scarcity of water as a "favorable sanitary condition," will enjoy the delicate statue of Sr. Angelo in the last number but one of the *Revista Illustrada* where he pictures a solitary inverted exclamation point dripping from a water tap in response to the thirst of the throne.

—Sr. Lima Junior, of São Paulo, has written a poem on "Solomon and Gomorrah." The author is a fortunate man; he could not have selected a better time for the publication of a poem on last subject.

We trust that he has been discreet enough to stop just short of turning Lot's wife into salt, for if he has not the imperial treasury will be after him for the import duties.

—Three more of the persons accused of importing prostitutes were sent out of the country on the 7th inst., and two others at intervals since, making nineteen in all up to the present time. These persons were also sent to the River Plate, and as the authorities there very properly refuse to receive them they will undoubtedly return on the same steamer, and then sail for Europe.

—The earnings of the Brazilian submarine telegraph during the first half of 1879, according to a late report, were 75,083 13s. 11d. and the expenses were 13,542 14s. 4d., leaving a balance of 61,540 19s. 7d. Out of this balance, added to the amount of earnings not distributed at the end of last year, the board of directors proposes to pay a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share.

—The French packets leaving Southampton on the 5th of each month, and the Royal Mail packets leaving Southampton on the 30th of each month for the River Plate, will headward stop their outward calls at Brazilian ports, making the voyage between Lisbon and the River Plate direct. This is done because of the sanitary state of the Brazilian ports.

—The chief of police proposes to put a stop to all reckless driving in the streets of this city. The purpose is so manifestly good that everyone will wish him success. We trust, however, that he will not limit his laws to the team drivers, but will include the drivers of all kinds of vehicles, and—may we suggest it?—the various unformed individuals who go galloping through the crowded streets as though a revolution had just broken out.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—Smallpox is reported from Saurarem.

—The people of Fortaleza, Ceará, are complaining of insecurity of property.

—The provincial assembly of Ceará closed its sessions on the 21st ult.

—The president of the province of Pará has placed the building of the Pará Yarns at the disposal of the proposed industrial and export exposition.

—The receipts of the Pernambuco custom house for the month of October were 959,468\$323, as against 841,378\$28 for the same month of last year.

—The American bktn. Kossak, Capita Hloise, arrived at Pernambuco on the 3rd inst. Cargo, sundries to L. Nusch & Co.

—On the morning of the 18th ult., a new steamer called the *Maranhão* was launched at Maranhão. Length of keel 66 feet.

—The British ship, *Paraná*, sailed from Pernambuco for New York on the 28th ult., with a cargo of 4,737 sacks of muscovado sugar.

—A fisherman named Francisco Sasmama de Oliveira was assassinated by another fisherman, named Florencio, at Foz de Portas, Pernambuco, on the night of the 1st inst. The assassin escaped.

—The primary elections to fill the two senatorial vacancies from Rio Grande do Sul, have passed off quietly in that province. As far as known the liberals have been victorious.

—A telegram from Bahia on the 6th inst. announced the death of the archbishop Jozeplm Gonçalves de Azevedo, primate of the Brazilian church. He had held that high position since 1876.

—Advices from Manaus of the 20th ult. report the departing of a government launch for the Rio Negro, carrying supplies for the Venezuelan household commission.

—The British brig *Agile* from Newport, United States, which arrived at Pernambuco on the 27th ult., brought the iron wreck from the bridges on the Livoreiro railway.

—A festive youngster named Maranhão, named Cantidão, undertook to be playful with a double-barreled gun. Two friends stood near admiring his dexterity. One of them, named Emigdio, was buried soon after.

—On the 23rd ult., a slave in Pernambuco, named Domingos, committed suicide to escape punishment for an attempted flight from bondage. He was to have been whipped by the authorities and bravely chose death instead.

—Padre Carlos Bogerhausen has offered the municipal council of Joinville, Santa Catarina, a plot of ground, containing 200 square metres, as a site for a public school building. The president of the province has given his consent to the acceptance of the gift.

—The assassin of the Carapueka fazendeiro, Evaristo de Salles Cantoso, whose assassination we noticed in our last, has been discovered. He is a soldier named Belarmino Dias de Souza, and he is said to have been hired to commit the crime by some enemy of the victim. The soldier has been arrested.

—The president of the province of Bahia has changed the existing contract with the "Companhia Bahiana" so that there shall be one more voyage per month between Bahia and the southern ports, and reducing the annual subsidy to 10,000\$ from 12,000\$. With the understanding that the company may dispense with the present call at the port of Belmonte. The new arrangement enters into effect on the first of next month.

—A terrible crime was recently committed at São Carlos do Pinhal, São Paulo. A man, who is described in the *Prensa de São Paulo* as a drunkard, gambler and vagabond, assaulted his wife, who was soon to be confined, and killed her with a stick of a knife across the shoulders. A daughter, 12 or 13 years old, going to assist her mother, was also killed by the infuriated father. The other children fled to the woods for concealment. The assassin was afterwards captured at Brotas.

—According to the terms of a contract with the provincial government of Pernambuco, Sr. Carlos José de Medeiros is to build a public bathing establishment on the reef fronting the city with a privilege for 20 years. He will be required to take all precautions to protect life and to attend to the wants of bathers. Five patients from the Misericórdia hospital must be admitted daily. The price must not exceed 500 reis for a single bath, nor 1000\$ for a month's subscription, these prices including free passage to and from the bath house.

—A correspondent of the *Jornal do Recife* writing on the 14th ult. from Quipua in the interior of Pernambuco tells the following story. "Last Sunday our vicar made an eloquent address upon marriage. According to his authorized statements, I don't believe there is a single pair in the whole parish that is religiously and legally married. They are all heaped under the penalties of adultery of their marriages. For this reason they are advised to appear in the church to be received in their second marriage with the same women, seeing that they have been living *de facto* in conjugality. All those are included in this category who had not confessed their sins previous to their marriage; those who were not married by the vicar of their own parish; those who by bribing the priests were married without permission; those who had concealed their fortunes; those whose marriages were not announced; those who under pretext of poverty or illness were married; those who were married by the vicar of another parish; those who were married at night, although paying twice the ordinary price in order not to show themselves; for marriages should take place before the setting of the sun, etc., etc. So there are no exceptions, they are all in for it. In the opinion of the reverend curate, the bridegrooms must separate themselves from their married wives for a few days in order to prepare themselves. I learn that one fellow has been married, but had to do so at night to keep from being pelted with stones."

—Advices from Rio Grande do Sul of the 31st ult., report that plentiful rains have fallen throughout the interior of that province, from which great relief from the rigors of the drought have been experienced.

—A rich fazendeiro of S. Fidélis, named José Joaquim de Cerqueira, recently gave a letter of liberty to a slave, Beateleto, an old man 70 years of age. This generosity was occasioned by a criminal process against Beateleto for the murder of one of the fazendeiro's *bandeiras*, the expenses of which his master wished to escape. In the trial it transpired that the murder was committed by a younger slave whom Cerqueira at once sold in order not to lose his value, and that Cerqueira had kept Beateleto in irons on his facade for a period of six months to make him confess to the murder. Beateleto was discharged by a jury, and the authorities are said to be making further inquiries into the matter.

—Mr. Von Hayer, the American engineer contracted to locate the light-house at the mouth of the Amazon after having examined the locality selected for it has come to the conclusion that it is impossible to complete the work with the sum that has been appropriated for this purpose. Great difficulty will be met with on account of the roughness of the seas that continually break over the place chosen. The current of the water is at an angle with the wind and waves, which serves to increase the difficulty. In spite of all this Mr. Von Hayer promises to put the light-house on the place selected as soon as the government reconsiders and increases the appropriation for this purpose.

A FAIR EXAMPLE.

We have before called attention to the benefits of open and unrestricted emigration, as contrasted with the peculiar system of colonization now in vogue in Brazil. Here everything is subjected to official control and interference, and the immigrant is made to feel at every step that the government wants him for certain selfish purposes of its own, rather than for his aid as an independent and enterprising citizen. How the opposite system works, where the greatest freedom is allowed him, is shown by the following sketch from the New York *World*:

Thirteen years ago—or, to be precise, on the 11th day of July 1866—Alfred and Bruno Dolge, boys of seventeen and nineteen, landed at Caxias do Sul, as emigrants from the city of Leipzig. Their worldly means were less than one dollar. But they immediately sought and found work, one at his trade as piano-maker at \$4 a week, the other as an engraver. For three years Alfred Dolge, the younger of the two, worked steadily with Messrs. Stearns as a journeyman, and then he determined to go into business on his own account as a dealer in piano materials. He had little capital and was not twenty-one years old. But he had pluck and industry. Understanding the business, he concluded to manufacture piano fittings instead of importing, and he opened a small workshop in Brooklyn, associating his elder brother with him. Success followed, and he has seen his feelings take the first prize at the world's fairs in Vienna, Paris and Philadelphia. Up to 1875 piano-makers manufactured their own cast-iron frames in England, Germany, Italy, these sounding like the piano-makers of Brazil. At the present time he has \$200,000 invested in this business, and gives employment to 150 laborers, nearly all of whom are of the highest type of intelligent working-men.

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For terms, apply at 47 Rua 15 de Março.

AN ENGLISH GIRL wants a place with a family going to England as lady's maid or nurse and good references. Apply at 47 Rua 15 de Março.

According to the terms of a contract with the provincial government of Pernambuco, Sr. Carlos José de Medeiros is to build a public bathing establishment on the reef fronting the city with a privilege for 20 years. He will be required to take all precautions to protect life and to attend to the wants of bathers. Five patients from the Misericórdia hospital must be admitted daily. The price must not exceed 500 reis for a single bath, nor 1000\$ for a month's subscription, these prices including free passage to and from the bath house.

A correspondent of the *Jornal do Recife* writing on the 14th ult. from Quipua in the interior of Pernambuco tells the following story. "Last Sunday our vicar made an eloquent address upon marriage. According to his authorized statements, I don't believe there is a single pair in the whole parish that is religiously and legally married. They are all heaped under the penalties of adultery of their marriages. For this reason they are advised to appear in the church to be received in their second marriage with the same women, seeing that they have been living *de facto* in conjugality. All those are included in this category who had not confessed their sins previous to their marriage; those who were not married by the vicar of their own parish; those who by bribing the priests were married without permission; those who had concealed their fortunes; those whose marriages were not announced; those who under pretext of poverty or illness were married; those who were married by the vicar of another parish; those who were married at night, although paying twice the ordinary price in order not to show themselves; for marriages should take place before the setting of the sun, etc., etc. So there are no exceptions, they are all in for it. In the opinion of the reverend curate, the bridegrooms must separate themselves from their married wives for a few days in order to prepare themselves. I learn that one fellow has been married, but had to do so at night to keep from being pelted with stones."

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